

course it can only be regarded as a very rare straggler, scarcely deserving a place on our New England list.—S. PRESCOTT FAY, *Boston, Mass.*

Notes on the Bald Eagle in Georgia.—It is commonly stated that the Bald Eagle will not lay a second set of eggs after the first have been taken. A fine set of eggs were taken Dec. 5, 1909, by Mr. Frank N. Irving, and are now in his collection. This pair of birds laid again and the young of the second litter were taking their first lessons in flying on the 10th of April. A second nest that was robbed on the 12th of December contained young on the 3d of April.

Another very common statement is that these eagles mate for life. On March 13th I killed a male bird near a nest containing young. This was a fully matured pair of birds which the owner of the property desired to have destroyed, and they were very closely watched. Only three days later, on the 16th, it was reported that the female bird had another mate. This was proved to be true on the next day when an immature male bird was found feeding the young in her company. This nest was successfully photographed from a neighboring tree by Mr. J. F. Jennings of Nuangola, Penna. Neither of the old birds came near enough to get into the picture. All of them, however, are now in a private collection.

Possibly Chatham County is particularly favored by the Bald Eagle. Fully fifteen nests are known and their locations are "confided" to me. All of them have been well proved. But "mine" is a nest that was in process of building on the 6th of March last and did not contain young until the 17th of May. The pair are both in immature plumage, though the female is beginning to show distinct traces of white in the tail. Though this nest is in a position in plain sight of thousands of passers-by to a popular suburban resort it is so neatly concealed by intervening branches as to defy detection. "My" birds hatched in 83 days and in forty-two days more the young had left the nest. Times of incubation have been variously stated to me as from 34 to 42 days. Fresh eggs have been taken here from the middle of November till late in March.—W. J. HOXIE, *Savannah, Ga.*

Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) in Michigan.—Another record of this bird in this section of Michigan is a female taken around November 6, 1906, in the vicinity of Port Huron, St. Clair County, by a Mr. Walters. This bird was sent in to Mr. Uppinger, Detroit, for mounting. Mr. Walters also sent in the specimen recorded by Taverner, from the same locality, Nov. 19, 1905. (See Auk, 1906, p. 108.)—B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

The Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) Taken in South Carolina.—I am indebted to Mr. James Henry Rice, Jr., secretary of the Audubon Society of South Carolina, for information concerning the capture of this boreal bird. The specimen was taken by two small boys $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Winnsbow, Fairfield County, on November 28, 1908. It came into the

possession of Mr. R. Henry Phillips, game warden of Fairfield County, who skinned the bird, and from whom I received it in exchange. Mr. Phillips says it was taken after a storm of wind and sleet, and is a female.

The first specific record for the State was mentioned by Bartram in his 'Travels' (second edition, 1794, 285). Audubon¹ says: "Several individuals have been procured in South Carolina, one on James Island [near Charleston], another, now in the Charleston Museum, on Clarkson's plantation [near Columbia], and a fine one was shot at Columbia, the seat of government, from the chimney of one of the largest houses in that town, and was beautifully preserved by Professor [Lewis R.] Gibbes of the Columbia College."

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis,² in reference to a specimen seen by him at Chester, says: "During the early part of December, 1886, I saw an individual several times under circumstances that dispelled all doubt from my mind as to its identity."

About the middle of February, 1899, I picked up a feather in a primeval forest near my house which must have belonged to a Snowy Owl, as the color, texture, size, elasticity, etc., plainly showed that it was an owl's feather. It was marked like some feathers of the White Gyrfalcon (*Falco islandus*), but did not possess the rigidity of that bird's feathers.

As far as my information extends this makes the fourth specimen of the Snowy Owl taken in South Carolina since Audubon wrote.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Nesting Colonies of the Green-crested Flycatcher and Parula Warbler, Past and Present.—On May 31, 1893, during a visit to my brother while at School at Suffolk, Va., we managed to break away from commencement exercises long enough to pay a visit to Lake Kilby, situated about a mile from the center of town. Then, as now, the lake furnished the water supply for the cities of Suffolk and Portsmouth, but at that time a large number of pleasure boats were kept on it, and no permit was necessary to fish or enjoy an outing on its placid but juniper stained waters. My brother had visited the lake a few days previous to my arrival and found that both the Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*) and the Green-crested Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) had established themselves in large colonies on the lake, with nests completed. We arrived at the pump house about 8 A. M. and after securing a small double-ended bateau with paddles, pushed off. The lake, which is quite deep, is surrounded by high ground, while along the edges and growing in the water near the shore are juniper trees, which at that time were festooned with the beautiful long hanging Spanish moss. A few trees, mostly with dead tops, and stumps, were scattered here and there over the surface, the latter well filled with nests of the House Wren, Bluebird, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Great-crested Flycatcher, Tufted Titmouse, and Prothonotary Warbler.

¹ Birds of America, I, 1840, 115.

² Auk, VIII, 1891, 55, 56.